Joint Facilities User Forum on Data Intensive Computing, June 16th 2014

Data Needs for LCLS-II

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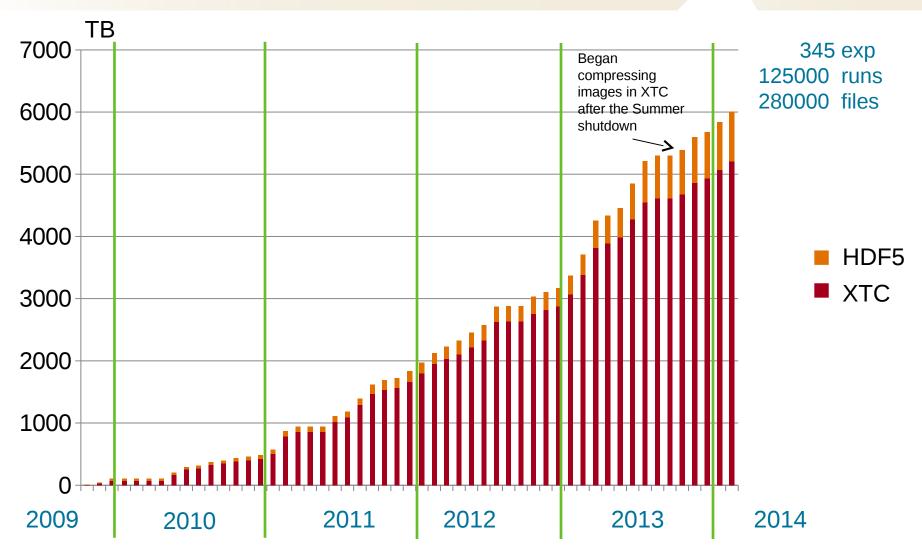




- Current LCLS data system can handle fast feedback and offline analysis requirements for most LCLS experiments
 - DAQ throughput ranges 0.1 10 GB/s, typically 1GB/s
 - CSPAD detector: 2 x 2.3 Mpixel @ 120Hz = 1.1 GB/s
- Predictions for future LCLS data throughput are not obvious
 - Dictated by project cost, more than physics requirements
 - My guess:
 - One order of magnitude in 4 years time scale
 - 2 x 16Mpixel @ 120Hz (larger CSPAD detectors)
 - Two orders of magnitude in 8 years time scale
 - 100K points @ 100KHz (1D detectors @ LCLS-II data rates)
 - 2 x 4 Mpixel @ 4KHz (ePix detector family)

LCLS Data Volumes

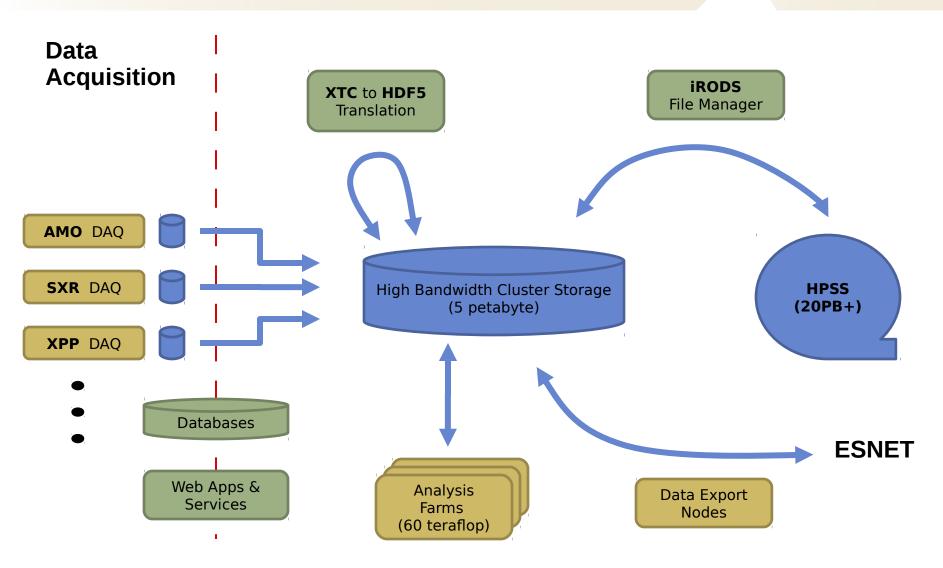




- Large variety of tools for analyzing LCLS science data
 - Real-time, on-the-fly, network based monitoring framework
 - Augmented via modules implemented as shared libraries or shared memory for external framework analysis
 - Fast-feedback, 1-10s delay, disk based analysis
 - Offline analysis: psana (C++/Python), interactive psana, Matlab, CASS, etc
- Fragmentation of analysis tools partially dictates data infrastructure
 - Eg. POSIX file systems requirements

LCLS Data Systems Architecture





LCLS Data Policies

SLAC

Space	Size	Backup	Lifetime	Storage class	Comment
xtc	Unlimited	Tape archive	6 months	Short-term	Raw data
usr	Unlimited	Tape archive	6 months	Short-term	Raw data from users' DAQ systems
hdf5	Unlimited	Tape archive	6 months	Short-term	Data translated to HDF5
scratch	Unlimited	None	6 months	Short-term	Temporary data
xtc/hdf5	10TB	n/a	2 years	Medium-term	Selected XTC and HDF5 runs
ftc	10TB	None	2 years	Medium-term	Filtered, translated, compressed
res	1TB	Таре	2 years	Medium-term	Analysis results
User home	20GB	Disk + tape	Indefinite		User code
Tape archive	Unlimited	Two copies	10 years	Long-term	Raw data

- DAQ systems dedicated per hutch, user analysis system shared across instruments
- Four storage layers
 - Online cache (flash), fast-feedback (disk), medium term (disk), long term (tape)
 - Medium-term storage currently 5 petabytes
 - Each PB aggregated throughput of 12GB/sec
 - Long-term storage uses tape staging system in the SLAC central computing facilities
 - Can scale up to several petabytes
- Processing: batch pool and interactive pool
 - 60Tflop total
 - Most cycles are given out to other SLAC groups because of the bursty nature of LCLS experiments
- Farms live in the experimental areas with fast (IB QDR) access to the science data files in medium-term storage

LCLS Data Management Framework

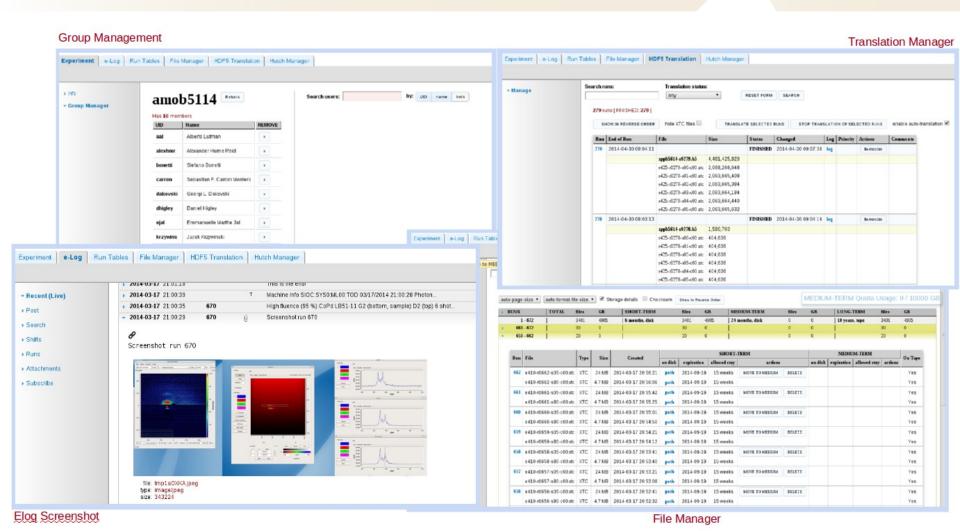


Data Management system handles all content-opaque operations

- Moves data across storage layers (online cache, fast-feedback, offline storage, tape)
- User accessible through LCLS web-portal (electronic logbook)
- Handles data policies (security, access, retention)
- Handles DAQ generated data or data resulted from centralized processing (eg HDF5 translation, compression, filtering)
- Archive to tape (HPSS) implemented as iRODS service
- Currently handling 11PB LCLS data, raw and user generated
 - 5PB on disk, 6PB on tape

LCLS Data Management Framework Interface Examples





Joint Facilities User Forum on Data Intensive Computing – LCLS-II Data Needs

Vetoing Events for FEL Experiments Can Be Tricky

SLAC

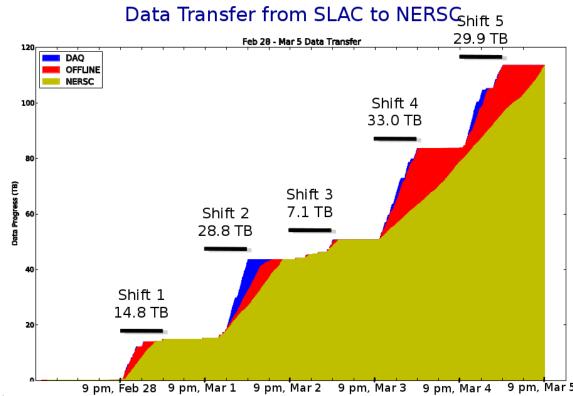
- Very hard to implement effective trigger/veto system
 - Not strictly a technical issue: the ability to veto events is already implemented in the system
 - Vetoing based on beam parameters not effective (most pulses are good)
 - Hard to get help from users in setting veto parameters which define event quality
 - Users themselves often don't know what these parameters or their thresholds should be
 - Users are usually very suspicious of anything which can filter data on-the-fly
 - Things may get better as algorithms mature
- Benefit of vetoing events based on the event data is potentially very large for some experiments
 - Factor 10-100 for some CXI imaging experiments
 - Many experiments, though, have hit rates close to 100%

LCLS/NERSC Data Pilot



- In 2012 PCDS requested and obtained a NERSC allocation under the "Data Intensive Computing Pilot Program"
- PCDS provided a data-mover script and web-based monitoring to automatically transfer the data for a CXI experiment to NERSC
 - Moved data from SLAC to NERSC at around 700MB/s (ie half of data taking rate)
- PCDS ported LCLS analysis framework to Carver (NERSC farm)

- This exercise showed that partnering with large computer centers like NERSC is part of the solution to LCLS data challenge but can't replace local midscale computing for fast feedback and initial analysis
- Collaborations beyond the data pilot would require 100Gb connection between SLAC and ESNET



Offloading LCLS Data Analysis Infrastructure



- Data centers built towards data intensive systems could help offload the LCLS/SLAC offline computing system
 - Based on expected data scaling, no modifications to data retention policies, general support for LCLS offline analysis in 2-3 years timescale would require:
 - ~50 PB tape storage, dedicated ~10 PB of disk storage,
 ~100 teraflop processing farm with an aggregate throughput to the storage above 10 GB/s per PB
- Key requirements: ability for LCLS users to manage their data through the LCLS tools and workflows, ability to use their SLAC account (or a federated account)